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The Eastern Poultryman.

ESTABLISHED 1899 AS THE POULTRYMAN AND POMOLOGIST.

DEVOTED TO PRACTICAL POULTRY CULTURE.

Vol. 4.

Freeport, Maine, February, 1903.

No. 5.



Danbury, the Noted Sire and Prize Winner. Never defeated in the show room. Bred and Owned by C. E. Petersen, Franklin, Maine.

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WINNERS AT MAINE STATE POULTRY SHOW
FIVE PRIZES INCLUDING FIRST PEN IN OPEN CLASS

Besides being bred for exhibition excellence, my stock is noted for the utility qualities, hardiness, size, vigor, and egg production. Eggs from four pens containing all my Lewiston winners and others of equal merit, \$1.50 per 13, \$3.00 per 30, \$5.00 per 60. Eggs from a choice pen of White Wyandottes at same price.

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R. C. White Leghorns.
Blue Andalusians.

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Plymouth Rocks

win wherever shown in competition with the best birds in the country.

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For the next 30 days I will make a special sale of trios (a cockerel and two females) mated to produce exhibition colored females for \$5.00 and \$7.00, giving those who would like to breed good birds a chance to start right.

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18 Copies, postpaid, 25 cents.

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12 Numbers, postpaid, 15 cents.

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We can also give you some attractive offers in clubbing our paper with others. Let us know what papers you wish for the coming year and we will quote rates.

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ROCKS,

WHITE WYANDOTTES,

PEKIN DUCKS,

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B. B. R. GAMES, for pit and exhibition.

B. B. R. GAME BANTAMS,

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Stock for sale and eggs in season.

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Prize Winners wherever shown.
Stock for sale and eggs in season.

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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.

That are Rose Combs. Eggs \$2 per 13, \$5 per 30.

14 Village Street, Marblehead, Mass.

Member Rhode Island Red Club.

Single Comb White Leghorns!

That are bred for utility and beauty as well as standard requirements. One of the cockerels that heads my pens was 1st cockerel at Lewiston Poultry Show, Dec. 16-19, 1902. The others are high scoring birds. Eggs \$1.00 per setting.

H. M. RINGROSE, - Freeport, Maine.

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BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

One of the Most Popular as well as Valuable Breeds in the Country.

(Written for the Eastern Poultryman.)

Among the many breeds or varieties of poultry now offered to the public we do not think any deserve more attention than the Buff Plymouth Rocks.

They are now well known to nearly all breeders or fanciers, but are not yet nearly so popular among farmers and those who raise poultry for market as they should be.

First, we will endeavor to show why they are a good general purpose fowl. "Oh, that is an old chestnut," you say. Why? Because all varieties are claimed to be general purpose fowls. But, nevertheless, we believe we can convince most persons that the Buff Rocks are one of the best, if not the best breed in the country.

We have never seen their equal as layers. They are far superior to their Barred and White cousins, and have a record of 249 eggs per hen in a year. They are almost non-sitters and are easily broken up when they do want to sit. Their eggs are large and of that pleasing brown color so much admired.

Another one of their good qualities is size. This they have in an unusual degree. The standard weight of cocks is nine and one-half pounds; hens, seven and one-half pounds; cockerels, eight pounds; pullets, six and one-half pounds.

As a table fowl they have no equal. Their flesh is white, juicy, tender, very fine grain and has a delicious flavor.

They are very good broilers and roasters and no breed makes a quicker growth or will stand more concentrated feeding. As broilers they are remarkably juicy, sweet flavored and tender, and the young cockerels of from three to five months old, weighing as they easily do five to eight pounds, make most excellent roasters.

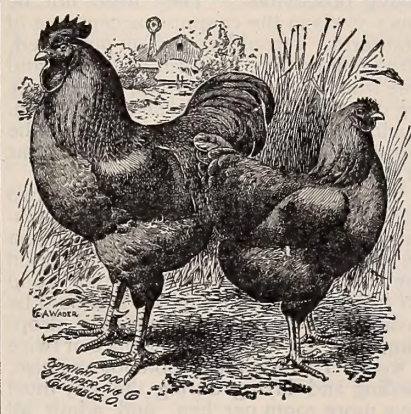
One point that makes them especially valuable as a market fowl is that their plumage is so near the color of their skin, that the pinfeathers exactly match the color of the skin, thus are not perceptible. All the fashionable hotels and restaurants will readily pay several cents per pound more than the market price on this account, for nothing will make a dressed fowl look more unsightly than to be covered with dark pinfeathers.

Many people suppose that on fowls with white feathers such as White Rocks and White Wyandottes, the pinfeathers do not show but such is not the case for the white pinfeathers show on the yellow skin just as much as dark ones would. Everyone can easily prove the truth of this and be convinced that the buff colored varieties are destined to replace all other varieties as a market fowl. Even

now the proprietors of most of the large broiler plants are stocking their plants with either the Buff Rocks or Buff Wyandottes.

The Buff Wyandottes are the only breed that can rival the Rocks, but the odds are greatly in favor of the Rocks. They are considerably larger than the Wyandottes and consequently can stand more cold, besides they are more nearly perfected and breed truer to color.

As a fancier's fowl they are without a peer. They possess a nice, five point



single comb, red face and ear lobes; a bright, yellow leg, and clothed throughout in what we consider the handsomest of feathers—Buff.

Hardiness of constitution, pleasing form, handsome and attractive plumage and prolific production of eggs are all very desirable qualities and all these belong to the Buff Plymouth Rocks.

In conclusion we will say if you are going into the poultry business for either profit or pleasure, or both, you will make no mistake in choosing the Buff Plymouth Rocks.

R. B. SANDS.

Activity and the Egg Type.

(Written for The Eastern Poultryman.)

Editor Robinson, of *Farm Poultry*, in his comments on my article, "The Egg Type Hen," in December number of THE EASTERN POULTRYMAN, evidently interprets my term (active hen) to mean one of nervous temperament, since he says he has often observed active hens that were not good layers, and that very frequently extra good layers are quite deliberate in their actions. But I will venture to say that while deliberate these hens were industrious and in no way inclined to laziness, and while not flighty or nervous, they were generally found attending strictly to business, and this is the meaning I intended to convey by activity.

The large breeds are naturally more slow in their movements, but they have

their phenomenal egg layers as well as the more nervous, active birds of the Mediterranean class. But wherever found among the giants or the pigmies the egg layers of especial note will invariably be of industrious disposition. And I contend that whatever tends to promote or cultivate the habit of thrift, industry, or activity (not nervousness) assists materially in raising the general average in egg production in the flock, and that it is possible to educate fowls even of the heavy breeds to thrifty, active habits, and that by selection of those showing natural tendencies in this direction the feature becomes a characteristic of the flock. I have demonstrated by actual experience and I will venture the statement that in ninety per cent of cases I can select good to extra layers by observation of the actions of the hens. Of course the rule may have exceptions but that does not disprove the claim made. However, I am glad to note Editor Robinson's remarks and esteem him an authority of the highest ability, and discussions of this nature brings out new thoughts and clarifies old ones to the benefit of the fraternity.

ROBT. S. TAYLOR.

Port Huron, Mich.

Feeding for Eggs in Winter.

(Written for the Eastern Poultryman.)

While this is probably an old subject to most readers of THE EASTERN POULTRYMAN, still we hope the subject has not been worn threadbare and that this article may be of some benefit to the amateur at least.

In feeding for egg production a valuable lesson may be learned from nature. It will be observed that our domestic fowls that receive the least care and attention, or, in other words, whose conditions approach more nearly the natural conditions lay most of their eggs in the spring time. It is our duty then as feeders to note the conditions surrounding these fowls at that time. The weather is warm, they have an abundance of green food, more or less grain, many insects and plenty of exercise and fresh air. Then, if we are to feed for egg production we will endeavor to make it spring time all the year round, not only to provide a warm place for our fowls and give them a proper proportion of green food, grain and meat, but also to provide pure air and plenty of exercise.

Poultry must have a variety of food to do well. We know of several instances where nice flocks of fowls receive nothing but corn during the winter. Their owners say, "I don't see why my hens do not lay in the winter; they lay good in the summer." Of course they lay in the summer when they can get the variety of food which is provided for them by nature. We wonder how some of our friends who feed their fowls nothing

but corn would relish corn bread for their exclusive diet for even one month.

We have our houses well bedded with chaff and straw and into this the first thing in the morning we throw equal parts of oats, wheat and buckwheat. We also give them beets, mangel wurzels or cabbages cut in halves and hung up off the floor high enough that the fowls will have to jump up the least bit after them. This will usually keep the fowls busy until noon, and, as they have been obliged to work for about all they get they are good and hungry by the time their dinner is ready which is usually four o'clock in the afternoon. This is a warm mash composed of equal parts of wheat bran, cracked corn and ground oats. To this we add cut clover and ground beet scraps twice per week; about three quarts of cut clover and two quarts of ground beef scraps to every one hundred fowls. A little powdered charcoal may also be added with good results, as it will keep up the tone of the system and aid digestion.

Another form of food that is essential to laying hens and others as well is grit. All food consumed by the fowls must pass through the crop into the gizzard. If the fowls are well supplied with good, sharp grit, the digestion will be good; but if this is lacking, they will suffer all the inconvenience of a person who has the dyspepsia. During the summer months when the fowls have free access to the yards or runs it will not be necessary to provide grit, if the soil is at all gravelly. If, on the other hand, the soil is fine sand or clay, it will be necessary not only to provide grit during the winter months, but throughout the entire year.

Crushed oyster shells will, to a large extent, supply the necessary material for grinding the food and at the same time furnish lime for the egg shells. Chemical analysis and experiments, together with the reports from many practical poultrymen, show conclusively that the ordinary grain and the green food supplied to laying hens do not contain enough lime for the formation of the egg shells. It will require several times as much lime as is ordinarily fed if good, strong egg shells are to be produced. Crushed oyster shells will supply this necessary lime if kept continually before the fowls, trusting to them to eat the amount needed to supply lime, rather than mixing the shells with food. The judgment of the fowls can be relied upon in this respect.

For a great number of years poultry papers and breeders of poultry as well have advocated feeding the mash in the morning, claiming that the first food the fowls should have in the morning was a mash. Some writers also claimed that if soft food was fed at roosting time it would make the fowls liable to roup and other diseases. Stuff and nonsense! Why cannot a chicken go to roost with her crop filled with soft food and in the morning feel just as good as if her crop had been filled with some kind of whole grain?

We do not believe in feeding the soft or cooked food in the morning, especially in winter, for the following reasons: The importance of exercise is well understood by all poultry keepers, and when the fowls are in close confinement, as they must be most of the winter in the greater part of the country, every possible inducement should be offered them to keep them in motion during the greater part of the day. Feeding the mash in the morning prevents this, because it, to a large extent, frees the hens from the spur of hunger in a shorter time than

would follow if they were required to scratch the entire morning meal from a deep litter.

R. B. SANDS.

Potsdam, Ohio.

GETTING EGGS IN WINTER.

A Few Simple Instructions as to House, Feed and Care.

The real test of good management of hens is in success in having a large part of the flock laying all through this and the succeeding two months. Hens lay freely without any special effort upon their owner's part during the spring and summer months. The case is the opposite in the winter. If conditions were made right a good many millions of eggs might find their way to market when the price is best, writes George Enty in the *Tribune Farmer*.

There is something in the breed. Some breeds can be kept laying under artificial conditions more easily than others, and if the fowls are yet to buy, look to that part in making a selection of hens. The breed should at least be noted for fair laying proclivities. They need not be fancy fowls in the common acceptance of that term. I would have them pure bred, strong and active, uniform as to age, and free from every taint of roup, lice, scaly leg or other infectious disease or parasite. Such pullets or yearling hens can be bought for 70 cents to \$1 each this year in any locality.

The coop, or house, should be in two divisions for each flock, a partition separating the rooms. A roosting room must be warm, dry, free of direct draught upon the hens, but capable of furnishing good air to the inmates all night. It should be arranged to be readily cleansed of droppings in a few minutes' time once or twice a week. The adjoining room for exercise, feeding and laying during the day must give more room per hen, and admit all possible sunlight. It need not be so warm and close as the other, and should be furnished with nest boxes, dusting bath, water fountain, shell and grit or gravel box, but no perches for roosting. Nest boxes, etc., should have sloping roofs and should be hung against the walls to prevent hens from perching upon them. A house 8x10 feet, of which 4x8 feet is roosting room and 6x8 feet scratching or day room, will be large enough for ten to fifteen hens. As a general proposition, the larger the exercising room the better. The benefit derived from a free use of straw, leaves or chaff litter to a depth of six or ten inches is well known. At The Maples the hens have free use of the barn floor all winter. Their breakfast of wheat, buckwheat and oats, unthreshed is thrown upon the floor. The straw, after the Wyandottes have thoroughly threshed it, is used for bedding in the stable.

"Do men gather figs of thorns?" Do you expect to reap when you have not sown? If not, then do not expect your hens to lay if the material of which eggs are composed is not furnished in surplus over the quantity used in supporting life. It is true that hens, by the exercise of some mysterious power, can turn most unpromising food into eggs, and the best egg foods to flesh or feathers, but it is equally true that, as a rule, egg foods accelerate and increase the egg yield.

Then comes the important question, How shall I feed for eggs? Some have studied out scientifically balanced rations that should make hens lay; some farmer's

wife or daughter has intuitively given what was needed to obtain large numbers of eggs during the coldest weather; and others have experimented and noted effects, watching their hens as a physician does his patients, until the red combs and wattles, loud cackling and constant singing and large percentage of possible lay tell them that they are feeding correctly. Some take a book to tell how to do it, and some take a lifetime in learning how, often not succeeding at the last. In just a few plain words it can be outlined how it has been done here, not once or twice, but for over a quarter of a century.

If hens are very fat, or fleshy, starve them down to thin flesh. This takes two to four weeks' time. On the upbuilding feed egg producing foods and stimulants. When they start laying freely it is all with the feeder to keep them at it. Watch them like a hawk, feeding all they will stand without becoming fat. Usually it is hard to fatten a hen when laying well. The amount and character of food will depend upon so many conditions that the man must be on the ground and see the flock to lay down a ration with any reasonable degree of certainty of success. Even then he would probably make some changes.

If hens or pullets are thin in flesh or undeveloped, the first half of the above is omitted and the stimulating feeding is begun at once. This will be a light breakfast of hot mash, in which animal meal, bloodmeal, bone, oilmeal, middlings and ground corn figure conspicuously. Wheat, oats, barley and buckwheat, buried in litter or to be threshed out by hens, furnish heat, diversion and exercise during the day. Broken shells, grit or gravel, should be in reach at all times. At night parched or whole corn will keep up heat during the long nights and will furnish a reserve force to be used as needed.

Cut clover in the mash will materially assist in egg production. It is a cheap, bulky food, and is desirable for use when fowls have not access to a grass plot or growing wheat. It can be fed steamed, scalded or in the natural state. If fed dry, a box should be filled and slatted over, to keep the hens from wasting it. Green cut bone, fed two to four times a week, or even daily in small quantities, is of great value. In fact, few single articles of food will do as much as this toward starting the backward hens and slow pullets to laying. Apples, cabbage and sugar beets furnish cheap green food when snow deeply covers the ground.

Watch the flock closely. If all do not dust, go over the flock at night when on perches. Fifty hens can be dusted with a good shakebox in ten minutes if in one room. Their heads are your chart. If comb and wattles are small and bloodless, stimulate by kind and amount of food. If large, but purple or dark red, they are too fat; lessen amount of food and increase exercise. When a bright, cherry red, eyes sparkling like a schoolboy's when playing ball, and action quick and continuous, you have them right, and will get eggs just as surely as one can draw milk from the properly fed Jersey or Holstein cow.

A Trio of Thoroughbreds for 50 Cents.

That is what one of our readers calls the combination club of *Fancy Fowls*, *Michigan Poultry Breeder* and *EASTERN POULTRYMAN*.

Three good monthly poultry papers for the price of one. It will pay our readers to take advantage of this liberal offer. See advt.

The Houdan as I Know It.

By Rev. C. E. Petersen, Franklin, Me., President
American Houdan Club.

A Houdan cock fully grown and with any pretension to prize winning in good company should not weigh less than the Standard requires—seven pounds, while eight pounds and over is much the better.

As I consider this point one of the most important features in the breed I would emphasize this by urging on you that size should be sedulously cultivated.

In form the body should present a particularly full and square appearance. The shoulders, saddle and back being very wide; the latter of fair weight, drooping slightly toward the tail, which should be carried low. A Houdan cock with an upright tail is an abomination and should not be tolerated.

The breast should be conspicuous for breadth and fullness, and when I say fullness I mean round like the breast of a pigeon; not flat like a board. The wings should be carried well up, but properly developed.

The color of the plumage should be black and white, black to predominate. Now, when I say black, I don't mean that dead, slatish black only too prevalent of late, but one of a vivid greenish tint, without purple markings. The white should be a clean, pure white, without the slightest tinge of straw color, nor frosty, or a grayish mixture only too often called white. It has been my experience that where we have a good black we generally find a good white.

The head should be surmounted by a very large, well arched crest, composed of evenly mixed black and white feathers high in front falling well backward upon the neck and side of the head, encasing the head as it were in a half circle.

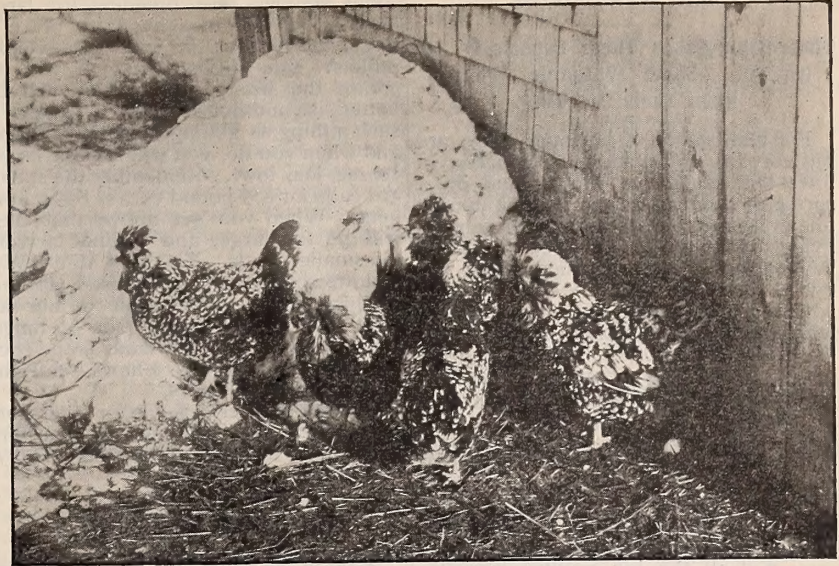
The comb must be V-shaped, and the smaller the better, but it should be *well defined*. Natural absence of comb should be counted as a deformity, as well as the natural absence of one of the toes, or any other part of the bird. The beard should be very strongly developed, hiding the earlobes and almost covering the face, curving upward to the back of the eyes, there joining in the crest.

Thighs and legs are thick and short; the fifth toe should be quite distinct, well developed and curving gently upward. A fifth toe sagging so it touches the ground, or so upright that the nail touches the shank, is to be severely condemned.

The hen should be a full, square-bodied bird of fair size, weighing not less than six pounds when in fair condition, with broad, straight back, with an almost imperceptible sloping toward the tail, which should be well proportioned and as in the cock, carried low. Her crest large and very full, round, compact and evenly marked. Her comb, resembling that of the cock in shape, should be well defined, *but very much smaller* in fact, so small that it will be completely hidden by the crest in a first-class specimen. Short but stout shanks; fifth toe well developed curving upward, as in the cock.

This to me is the desirable Houdan, and any other would be a libel on the bird *par excellence*, and one in which the breeder can find all he desires if his wish is for a fowl that will supply his table with meat. It is here, says the Houdan, and the very finest at that, with only one-eighth of bones to be wasted. If you want eggs, I can produce them in plenty, says the Houdan, for I rank among the best laying breeds.

I can vouch for it that as a winter layer



Houdan Fowls. All Boston Winners. Bred by Rev. C. E. Petersen, Franklin, Maine.

in our northern Maine climate, where zero weather is the usual programme, with snow covering the ground from November till April, I get eggs when others do not.

If your ambition points to exhibition fame, here am I says the Houdan, for among the noisy kings and queens of the varied family of poultry, which year after year compete for prizes at our leading show, the Houdan attracts a good deal of attention, and though this is largely due to its beautiful appearance it, no doubt, would be the chief center of attraction if its useful qualities could be exhibited as its beauty. So, therefore, we cannot wonder over the rapidly increasing popularity of the Houdan.

The Houdan club numbers at this writing nearly 200 members, every one an enthusiastic admirer of non-sitting, all-purpose fowl, which, through trials and tribulations of all kinds, has always held its own against all comers, sometimes fighting, sometimes scratching, but always moving toward the front, where today we find it crowing defiance to all competition.

Individuality In Fowls.

In the past, individuality in fowls has been a great factor in poultry-keeping, and it bids fair to become of even more importance says J. T. Bird in an English exchange. Taking a comprehensive view of the poultry world, everyone familiar with the various breeds is aware that, apart from differences in shape, size and color, each breed has a type of individuality.

Let me give an illustration of two taken at random. Look at the Ancona, a familiar breed. How given it is to rambling; how restless; how active and vivacious. An Ancona cockerel, used to a free range can probably run faster and farther than a bird from any other poultry breed. Next take the Cochins. What a contrast! How quiet, contented and slow of movement. Take ordinary Game. How they strut and crow. The cocks from any variety will usually fight fiercely with a stranger, but how many will journey so far—if permitted—in search of an antagonist as a Game cock?

These instances are mentioned to show

that each breed has a certain individuality stamped upon it, apart from what is usually known as the club standard. At one time it was thought that the laying power depended mainly on breed, now it is known that individuality is of much greater importance than breed, and that by careful and continued selection of layers a good egg-producing strain can in course of time be built up from any breed, even one that is not considered to be a laying variety. This is individuality turned to profit, and is a different one from that of breed alone. And the illustration should act as an object lesson to teach the poultry-keeper to be constantly on the lookout to turn any trait that he may notice to his own advantage, because it is possible, by careful selection, to perpetuate individuality. Suppose that only one breed is kept, it is interesting to note the habits and peculiarities of the birds that go to make up the flock. One hen may be a persistent nest stealer, another will always be astir in the morning before the others, or maybe stay out later at night; one hen will make all ring again with her cackle after laying, while another will be mute, or nearly so.

Fowls, as a rule, do not like wading about in the water; and constantly having wet feet is generally regarded as detrimental to egg production; yet I have known individual hens wade about the greater part of the day in a shallow brook and lay satisfactorily. This points to the possibility of breeding fowls adapted to wading. Such fowls would be suitable for keeping on wet holdings where at the present time waterfowl alone can be made to give reasonable returns. Insect life abounds in shallow water, and a breed of waders would be able to avail themselves of food supply that is at present denied to ordinary fowls.

But it may be said that the breeding for individuality in this manner would mean a speedy loss of original breed characteristics. Nothing of the kind. Without special effort fixed characteristics are not to be easily got rid of, as witness the Upland Goose mentioned by Darwin—a web footed land bird. By a careful study of individuality poultry-keeping has been made a recognized, profitable industry, and individuality is bound to make for success in the future.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Their Color Makes Them Especially Attractive — Some Valuable Points upon Their Breeding.

For real beauty of plumage there are but very few of the standard varieties of fowls that equal the whites, and on a spring or summer day as we look upon a fine grass run there is nothing more gratifying than to see a fine flock of White Wyandottes. They at once strike the eye as beauties, and we often wonder why people that have fine village homes, with beautiful grass lawns, do not breed the White Wyandottes simply as an ornament. As the stranger and your neighbor pass by they would be the one thing to be admired. The White Wyandottes, if bred as they should be, are good layers both summer and winter; and let me tell you the Leghorn family are but a short way ahead of them. For a table fowl they are just about right. The Plymouth Rocks have been at the head of the procession at all the big poultry exhibits, but look to-day at the White Wyandottes. Take any big poultry exhibit and you will find that the White Wyandotte family are well represented, and some very fine specimens are there. There is no breeder who always gets what is strictly a flock of white birds. He will get some fine white birds, and again he will get some that have a taint of cream in the plumage, but any cockerel that has a taint of cream in the plumage will lose that creamy taint when they shed out the chick-moult. He will breed nice pure white pullets, but his cockerel will also have that creamy taint in the plumage, so just remember and breed from your cock birds that are free from the creamy taint the whole season through, and breed from the very best shaped birds that you can get. There is nothing made in trying to breed from inferior birds, for you will find that you have wasted your time for nothing and have gained nothing in the end. Aside from breeding for the pure white plumage there are many other points which this breed should possess, and you should study well the balance of the fine points required by the standard.

We must be always on the lookout to select the richest white birds for breeders. Should we desire to purchase old birds we must see that they have retained the pure white after they have moulted; for we often find many cocks that will moult yellow on the back and wings. This is sometimes seen in the cockerels' and such birds should be at once cast to one side. Birds, either old or young, that are found marked with creamy feathers on the back or the wings are no good for breeders. The pullets will come all right, but the cockerels will disappoint you. Again the breeders will succeed in getting the pure white plumage, but will be disappointed with the willow legs and beak, which, if standard breed, should be a rich yellow. It takes lots of patience and time to figure out what will breed a pure white bird, and those that will match up well in the show pen.

I have about made up my mind that the feeding of corn will produce creamy feathers, and think it has a tendency to produce them; for corn is fattening, fat produces oil, and the oil from a corn-fed bird has a surplus of yellow pigment transmitted to the feather. But if you have a cockerel that you can keep white through the months of July and August, you have one that is right, and will breed you good stock. I have noticed that

some breeders are breeding for large birds. Don't be in a hurry to place a large, heavy cock in with light-weight pullets. You will be sorry. If you increase the size gradually they will be better size and not so coarse. There is such a thing as getting them too large; and when you do, you will have a large, coarse, lazy fowl. Remember the standard calls for 8½-pound cocks, 6½-pound hens. When you get above that they will be too large, and will not lay with the smaller birds. The best White Wyandotte cock that I ever raised was one that was active, could scale a four-rail fence, had a good, strong pair of lungs, and his chicks were the same as the cock — strong and vigorous fellows — and the pullets were fine layers.

Give me the active fowls for layers and setters, and you will then have a bird that will fill the bill to perfection. — *American Poultry Advocate*.

Where Is the Belgian Hare?

What in the name of humanity has become of that wonderfully interesting little chap, possessed of more virtues to the square inch than all the rest of the animal kingdom combined, the Belgian Hare? Less than a year ago he was heralded as the benefactor of the universe. Statesmen knelt at his shrine; legislators considered his needs; associations were organized bearing his name; banquets and food shows were held in his honor; epicures smacked their lips at the thought of him, and were cured; sportsmen delighted to sing his praises; acres of valuable land were set apart for his benefit, and fortunes awaited all who were shrewd enough to start a Belgian hare farm.

We were told that want of hard times never could overtake us while Belgian hares were in our midst and their comrades were in our orchards. Their flesh was better than turkey; their fur beat seal and otter, and in disposition they were the embodiment of all that was gentle and lovely. To breed and cultivate these hares was the easiest thing out. They would eat uncomplainingly whatever they could get, and two hares were all that a man needed to start with in order to become independently rich in a very short time. Proof of this was given in an authentic statement printed about two years ago in the *Argonaut*, of San Francisco. There it was shown, in estimating the hares' average rate of increase, that one pair of the animals would be represented at the end of the year by twenty-two, and that in five years, if the increase went on proportionately, the descendants would number three million eight hundred and nine thousand three hundred and twenty-two.

What, we ask, has happened to the Belgian hare family? Where are its ten million or more representatives who were reported by the hares' census-taker to be living last year in the United States, and what have they done for posterity? Where are the thousands of tons of canned hare supposed to have been "put up" in Arizona and other states of the Southwest? And what about the multitude of people, who, having tasted hare meat, swore never to forsake it? How are their appetites being appeased? These are momentous questions at the present time, when meat is dear and the landlord is inexorable. Under other conditions people might be feasting to the limit on Belgian hare, instead of having to put up with the commonplace fare of eggs and pancakes.

A TALK ON POULTRY.

Fresh Air and Scenery Is Not Its Only Requirement.

I have learned from observation that the average hen could make a meal from a manure heap and lay an egg every day and the question came, how many acres would be necessary to establish a poultry plant?

But it is not a question of acres. Profit depends on how much may be obtained from the smallest possible basis. One man may make a success with fowls in the back yard of a city lot and another equally intelligent and industrious could not make it pay if he had the whole world. Some people expect poultry to thrive on fresh air and scenery and if they don't get a large revenue condemn the poultry business. The new century demands new methods and the new blood that is now coming in will not be satisfied with anything that does not make for progress.

With the poultry interests of the country becoming greater every day and the universal increase in the demand in every line there is no reason why we should not follow advanced ideas and reap a greater profit. A great many people who have embarked in poultry raising have found much to their surprise, for there has been nearly as much money invested in poultry experiments as was sunk in the Klondike and with about the same results. The outcome was the same in both instances and there the analogy ends unless we make exception of the fact that neither is a kid gloved job.

Ignorance is the cause of one-half the shipwreck. There are many young intelligent people who have the idea that about all that is necessary to the successful culture of fowls is to buy some eggs, an incubator, feed the chickens, and reap the reward with no further labor. The sensible poultry breeder handles his flock as the up-to-date breeder does his live stock.

Determine your breed and stand by it. No matter what variety you may select, always use males of that variety, and other things being equal, you will have a flock just as good and possibly better and one in color and type far more pleasing to the eye on account of greater uniformity. The experienced poultry breeder is never fooled into thinking that indiscriminate crossing adds to the producing value of the flock. No enterprising poultryman will attempt to make it pay with other than pure breeds. It costs no more to keep the best; quality brings the best price. Remember that feed will not make quality.

There is nothing to prevent every farmer making a profit with poultry if he takes advantage of a good variety and advanced methods. Did it ever occur to you that no matter how much you read about poultry keeping it will do you no good unless you apply the instructions given? The poultry business is easy to learn by ambitious, energetic persons, and it is this class alone that will gain marked success. Careful and intelligent attention to little things will serve to shut up many of the leaks and make it what it should be. No one should start in the business without giving it very serious consideration and looking at it from every point. It is easy to sit down and figure out a fortune in any business, but fortunes never come in that way. We have

no sympathy with the many visionary theories that have evolved from the mind of the man who is good at figures, but who has never tried to make a practical application of the problems that seem so easy to solve.

We unhesitatingly say that any man who is able to concentrate his efforts in one direction, who is gifted with the faculty of continuity and the capacity for hard work, may succeed in the business without regard to locality. If the prospective beginner has not all of these and the patience that abides until the harvest ripens, he is not fitted for the poultry business and should not take it up. Poultry breeding is the most profitable line of stock raising that can be taken up. The demands for the products of the poultry yard are increasing and will continue to increase, but this cannot make it profitable. It needs business common sense the same as any other business to make it go. The most important thing is brains, the ability to determine what to do, what breed to raise and what to discard.—C. A. Hulbert in *Reliable Poultry Journal*.

Trap Nests.

A STORY.

(Written for the *Eastern Poultryman*.)

Aiken had worn the starched collar of servitude to dress long enough; he wished to get back to loose clothes and the country, and he saw in hens a way.

He remembered the hens at home in his boyhood as more or less of a nuisance. They had roosted on the rolling stock and scratched behind the live stock in the barn, and what eggs they laid they were careful to conceal where no one could find them until rotten. But from all accounts they had become a different thing. There was easy wealth in them for whoso had the tip.

Aiken did not forsake all to go into the hen business, as many have done to their cost. He sat a high stool in the office of Somebody & Co., where the wages were small and the perils to life and limb, dyspepsia and writer's cramp, seemed numerous. But, although he did not like the job, it was his whole-wheat bread and butter, and he was too cautious a man to abandon it for an uncertainty. So he made a preliminary experiment in the hen business on a very small scale in his back yard, through the instrumentality of his wife.

He provided Mrs. Aiken with all the literature on hens that he could come at, and told her to go ahead. Only he expected her to make it pay. He had heard of three dollars a year in a hen, and he asked her to bear that in mind.

Mrs. Aiken was a practical little woman with an English accent, and as it was to save Aiken from a sedentary life or die herself of married life, she went at the new business with a will. At first she seldom troubled Aiken with her doubts and perplexities. She faced alone the problem of fixing on the only right breed of hen for beauty and use. Unassisted she attacked the large subject of feeding for eggs.

First she fed cut clover for a while exclusively, then green cut bone exclusively, and finally, in despair, a balanced ration prescribed by an irresponsible editor. But she fed without results. It is true that the hens did not die; the adult hen is hard to kill except with a weapon. But they did not lay and Mrs. Aiken was at her wit's end.

Once more she tried steamed cut clover, which she had the greatest faith in for its aromatic odor. Then, because she had to, she appealed to Aiken. He had heard that the chief reliance of the new poultryman was green cut bone. But she had fed that, morning, noon, and night, for a week, and it had come nearer sickening the hens than anything else. Aiken told her what she already knew, that he did not wish to be bothered. He told her to feed anything she pleased—all he cared about was results.

Mrs. Aiken had been thinking. She could not say that all she cared about was results, but she cared a great deal for results. She would have been glad to consider her hens too, but if they would not let her, was it her fault? Though of a kind heart, she was no sentimentalist to prefer suffering herself to seeing dumb beasts suffer (and when you come to think of it, hens aren't but a dumb little dumber than they are beasts.) If the hens wouldn't lay, they should be made to lay—she would have recourse to the barbarous trap nest—they had brought it on themselves—she washed her hands of the responsibility.

She had held trap nests in reserve for some time. She brought herself to mention them to her husband. He had heard of them. He entertained some such idea of them as she, namely, that they were intended to catch and hold the hen until she was willing to purchase freedom at the price of an egg—hold her to ransom, so to speak. He would have had no scruple in employing them himself, but for a woman it was different. They really did savor of vivisection and the Inquisition. Mention of them gave him pause.

"Heroic measures?" he said with an attempt at lightness.

"I hate to do it that bad," she said.

"And I won't let you do it," he spoke up like a man. "I'll do it myself. Someone has got to suffer, and I guess it'll be the hens. Buy the nests."

"We can make them," she said. "They are like ordinary nests, except that they have doors like a boot-jack hanging on hinges from the top, the points of the inverted 'V' resting on the inside of a sill so that it can only open inward."

"Very well, we will make them, and then none of the old maids in the neighborhood will be any the wiser."

So the trap nests were installed. The hens took the opposite side of the pen and craned at them with a scandalized cackling, and then forgot them, and went about their business—which was not laying. At that time they were on a diet of quartz and charcoal. They did everything that real hens do, and their little ways interested Mrs. Aiken the livelong day. They scratched, they preened, they went to roost. But they never laid, and, as barren hens, naturally avoided nests, and how much more these suspicious looking nests with closed doors.

Every night Aiken said, "Caught anything?" and Mrs. Aiken shook her head disconsolately. Aiken wasn't sorry he had kept his place with Somebody & Co. until he had investigated the hen business for himself.

"Say," he said hopefully one evening before he had cast his overcoat, "we forgot to bait those traps."

"There," cried Mrs. Aiken. "But what shall we bait them with?"

"What are you feeding them now?"

"Grit, principally," she said.

"Do they take to it?"

"They did at first, but I'm afraid they're what is called 'off their feed' again. I might try cheese."

"No, starve them a day or two and then try corn."

The plan succeeded, and one night Mrs. Aiken had to announce that all the hens were in custody and most of them in one nest.

"Probably the first hen in acted as a decoy, and the others followed till there was no more room," he surmised. "Well, they'll keep each other warm."

"They are gasping now from the heat."

"That's but one inducement the more to make them do as they are asked. They'll know what it is to serve on a jury."

"But if one of them should lay an egg, how shall we know which one it is to release her?"

"The good will have to suffer with the bad—the Lord will know his own, as the bishop said." Aiken took a growing satisfaction in ruthlessness, for such, he felt, was life.

But the hens were obdurate. A week passed and there was not one egg. Aiken began to reconcile himself to the thought of lifelong bookkeeping. He saw nothing for it but to acquire the use of his left hand in writing,

"I know they can if they will," he told his wife irritably.

"But perhaps they can't will. It seems to me they're too nervous to concentrate on laying or anything else."

"I wonder who invented trap nests, anyway. Did you ever hear of their profiting anyone?"

"I know they're used. But they seem so cruel. Still, they're no worse than stomach-pumps to feed hens with."

"Do they use those?"

"Yes, it's called intensive poultry keeping."

"Intensive, huh! Well, I'm going to let the farrow song-birds loose, and we'll get out of the business faster than we came in."

So said, so done. The doors were opened and the hens staggered forth on their hocks—those that were left. Several lay tramped flat as a pancake. One of the survivors burst into a meaningless cackle. It was the persistence as well as the quality of the noise that infuriated. If she had been satisfied with a stanza or two in that vein, Aiken might have borne it. But she was a hen, and Aiken was human and a dyspeptic. He kicked that hen through a window and drove the other through the door. Then he shoed them all to the top of the yard fence, where they sang together like the stars at the creation—thence broadcast over the neighborhood.

"How unreasonable," said his wife. "You can't get out of the hen business as easy as that. Your chickens will come home to roost."

"Will they? I'll stay here and see that they don't."

And armed with a broomstick, he stayed.

R. L. F.

There is no stock that will thrive and yield a profit unless they are surrounded by the conditions necessary for their thrift and comfort. They must have comfortable quarters, judicious feeding and care to produce the best results.

To make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book "Business Dairying" and Catalogue 245 free. W. Chester, Pa.

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The columns of this paper are open to communica-
 tions concerning anything in which our readers may be
 interested. Contributions and questions on Poultry
 topics are solicited, and our readers are invited
 to use the paper as a medium for the exchange of
 ideas of mutual interest.

FEBRUARY, 1903.

The Trap Nest Story.

We publish in this issue a story entitled
 "Trap Nests," which we trust will inter-
 est and amuse our readers. The experi-
 ences of Mr. and Mrs. Aiken are similar
 to those met by many others who look
 upon the poultry business as one in
 which no skill or knowledge is required,
 and so venture in without any prepara-
 tion, and later find to their sorrow that
 "things are not what they seem."

The subject of trap nests has probably
 been more misunderstood than any other
 in which poultry keepers are interested.
 This misunderstanding may be due to
 the prejudice which opposes every new
 invention. Skepticism retards progress,
 and until quite recently there has not
 been a determination to learn the truth
 regarding the individual system. Many
 of those who have wished to use the sys-
 tem have invested in the impractical
 styles of nests, or have constructed nests
 from some free plan, and have found that
 the hens would not enter "without bait"
 or would find that a single visit to the
 nest was as much as the hen would care
 to make.

We trust our readers will understand
 the story in the spirit in which its author
 intended, and that like Mr. Aiken they
 may look for "results" as being of as
 much importance as following a method
 of feeding or management that may seem
 popular whether it is based upon science,
 common sense or the caprice or greed of
 its originators.

Freeport Poultry Association.

The Freeport Poultry Association was
 organized at Freeport, Me., Jan. 28, 1903,
 and the following officers were elected:

President—A. P. Winslow.

Vice-President—Chas. M. Brown.

Secretary—Geo. P. Coffin.

Treasurer—L. E. Curtis.

Executive Committee. The above
 named officers *ex-officio* and H. E. Cof-
 fin, Willis Snow, F. S. Winslow, M. E.
 Averill and V. C. Morton.

The Association starts with forty en-
 thusiastic members, nearly every one of
 whom is a breeder, and, located in the
 "hen town of New England," there is
 good reason to believe that a winter
 poultry show can be made a success.

The Trap Nest Text Book.

We have received from the author, Mr.
 F. O. Wellcome, a copy of "The Trap
 Nest Text Book," a book which will in-
 terest every poultry keeper who reads it,
 and contains vital truths that every poul-
 tryman should know, and which the
 author has learned by several years of
 practical experience with accurate rec-
 ords secured by the use of the Ideal Trap
 Nests.

The book describes trap nests and how
 to use them for profit, and gives the cor-
 rect method for breeding great layers,
 discusses the foundation principles of
 breeding for egg production, and treats
 of the questions of fertility, early matur-
 ity, causes of failure with incubators, rec-
 ord keeping, culling for profit, and many
 other subjects relating to the hen and
 her product.

Any person who is using or contem-
 plates using any kind of a trap nest will
 find this book invaluable, and there is a
 great deal of practical information on
 many subjects which are not treated in
 any other published work, and which
 every poultry keeper should study.

The price of the book is but 75 cents,
 and can be obtained of the author, F. O.
 Wellcome, Yarmouth, Me.

"How to Make Money with Poultry
 and Incubators," is the title of the poul-
 try guide and catalogue which the Cy-
 phers Incubator Co. have issued for 1903.
 It consists of 196 pages, 8x11 inches, and
 contains over 300 photographic illustra-
 tions of many of the largest and most
 successful poultry plants in America and
 in several foreign countries. There are
 twelve chapters of valuable matter, each
 written by an expert expressly for the
 book, as follows: Starting with an Incu-
 bator, Brooding the Chicks, Feeding the
 Chicks, Duck Producing on a Large
 Scale, Broiler Raising, Egg Farming,
 Eggs and Poultry Combination, Poultry
 and Fruit Farming, Scratching Shed
 Poultry House, Incubator and Brooding
 House, Feeding for Eggs, Standard Bred
 Poultry.

The book is free, except that 10 cents
 is asked to pay the postage. Write for
 Book No. 14, and address Cyphers Incu-
 bator Co., Buffalo, N. Y., or Boston,
 Mass.

Rhode Island Red Club.

The annual meeting of the Rhode
 Island Red Club at the Boston Show,



One of the Prize-Winning White Wyandotte Pullets owned by C. M. Brown,
 Freeport, Maine.

Jan. 16, was well attended, there being
 nearly a hundred members present from
 all parts of the country. The proceed-
 ings, as usual, were interesting. The
 Club standard was revised, and the exec-
 utive committee was authorized to take
 steps to have the Reds admitted to the
 American Standard of Perfection. About
 fifty new members were admitted. A
 motion to raise the annual dues from 50
 cents to \$1.00 was unanimously adopted.

Officers were elected as follows:

President, Charles H. Bryant; Vice-
 Presidents, Nathaniel B. Aldrich, Thomas
 Hollis and Daniel P. Shove; Secretary-
 Treasurer, W. J. Drisko, Malden, Mass.

Executive Committee: H. W. Gunston,
 Groveland, Mass.; Geo. P. Coffin, Free-
 port, Me.; P. R. Park, Methuen, Mass.;
 V. L. Stafford, Fall River, Mass.

John Crowther, the former secretary,
 stated that pressure of business would
 prevent his acceptance of re-election.
 Notwithstanding this statement he was
 unanimously re-elected but he urged his
 resignation and the meeting reluctantly
 accepted it. Mr. Crowther was subse-
 quently elected honorary vice-president
 for Massachusetts. The only other
 change in honorary vice-presidents was
 the substitution of Charles H. Allen for
 Samuel Cushman in Rhode Island.

Importance of Pedigree.

The subject of pedigree is coming
 more and more to interest the poultry
 breeder, and the rules of breeding are as
 applicable to poultry as to cattle or other
 live stock.

At a recent meeting of the Illinois Live
 Stock Breeders' Association, Prof. C. F.
 Curtis delivered an able lecture on the
 subject of "Pedigrees," from which we
 extract the following:

"I believe in pedigree for man and
 beast. I would not buy a dog without a
 pedigree and unless my judgment were
 at fault I most certainly would not buy a
 pedigree without a dog.

"I believe that every animal, whether
 man or beast, has a pedigree. I take no
 stock in the spontaneity doctrine some-
 times expressed in the saying that Lin-
 coln and other great men had no ances-
 try, no pride of pedigree. Men like Lin-
 coln do not originate without blood and
 without pedigree, obscure and humble

though it may have been. It is this kind of blood and this kind of pedigree that has made the American nation great and strong in every crisis and established its supremacy throughout the world.

"A pedigree is an authentic record of the ancestors of an animal. It ought to, and sometimes does, contain more than a mere record of ancestry. Pedigrees are very generally overrated or underrated. The error is usually manifest in one extreme or the other. Pedigrees wreck some breeders and make others. In one case pedigree is the key of success, in another the rock upon which the ship founders. To others who as breeders are never made or unmade by anything, and who never attain a creditable rank, pedigree is nothing.

"We need to study individuality of breeders as well as individuality of cattle and hogs, or other animals. The next requisite, and closely connected with the one preceding, is the skill of the breeder. The value of the pedigree is affected by the ability as well as the integrity of the breeder. It does not require a careful observer at the sale ring to note the fact that the names of the men appearing as breeders of a line of ancestors in a pedigree can easily make a difference of twenty-five or fifty or one hundred per cent. in the selling value of an animal and the breeding value may be affected to even a larger extent.

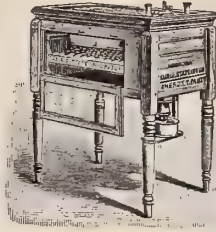
"The last requisite which I will enumerate is prepotency. It is a common and fairly well grounded saying that even the most successful breeders never succeed in getting more than one or two really great sires in a lifetime. Most of the world's greatest breeders owe their reputation primarily to one such sire. Many breeders do not secure even one in a lifetime. There are comparatively few strongly prepotent breeding animals.

"The only absolute evidence of such prepotency is that which comes from actual test in the breeding herd, although most animals which possess this quality in marked degree have certain unmistakable indications of their strong breeding qualities, and this quality, when found, is quite generally transmitted by the offspring."

Fertility in Eggs.

In order to understand the requirements of artificial incubation we shall need to first consider the observed facts in relation to the natural process. A late spring when no vegetation has started seriously obstructs the fertility of the eggs for early hatching unless a store of vegetable food of some kind was put away in the fall for winter use. Hens that have been on a grain ration all winter and have been steady layers are very liable to disappoint the owner in the matter of fertile eggs in the spring. It will be found that not one egg in a dozen will hatch. Later, after the same hens have been given a daily run, and have picked the fresh grass, no fault will be found on the ground of fertility. Hens need green food in the spring more than any other creature on the farm. During the season for selling eggs for hatching we hear more or less complaint about rotten eggs. Beginners are apt to believe that a rotten egg is an infertile egg and that it must have been old before shipping. On the other hand, a rotten egg is good proof that it was fertile, but the germ not being strong, it soon died after the heat of the hen or the incubator started to develop it.

WHY Do You Suppose More Than 350 FIRST PRIZES Have Been Awarded to the



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in American show rooms, and more FIRSTS awarded them than to all other American machines in foreign countries?

It means something. It means that they are the BEST.

Why are they used exclusively by the largest poultry and duck raisers in the world and by the U. S. Government, and endorsed by them?

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**Prairie State Incubator Co.,
HOMER CITY, PA.**



MR. A. P. WINSLOW, FREEPORT, MAINE.

The Barred Plymouth Rock has its admirers everywhere. Many are content to admire the birds that others produce, while others will work to produce stock that all will admire. To this latter class belongs Mr. A. P. Winslow, of Freeport, Maine. For a number of years he has aimed to improve his stock each year, and has succeeded in doing it. He has at the same time been laying a foundation for future business by judicious advertising, and can show testimonials from satisfied customers all over the country. His several matings for 1903 have been

selected with great care and contain some very choice birds. His customers can have eggs from the same pens from which his own stock will be hatched, and we believe that customers will get good value for their investment. Mr. Winslow is genial, energetic, and a close student of poultry knowledge. He is aiming to produce as good Plymouth Rocks as any breeder can produce, and with the progress that he is making year by year it is very probable that high honors in the large showrooms will some day be his.

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- " II. Handling Chicks in a Brooder.
- " III. Feeding the Chicks.
- " IV. Duck Producing on a Large Scale.
- " V. Broiler Raising.
- " VI. Profitable Egg Farming.
- " VII. The Egg and Poultry Combination.
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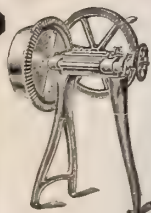
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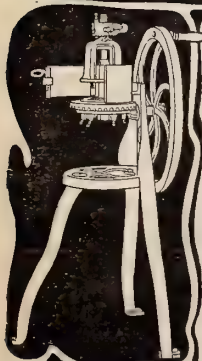
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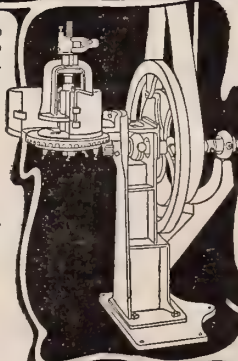
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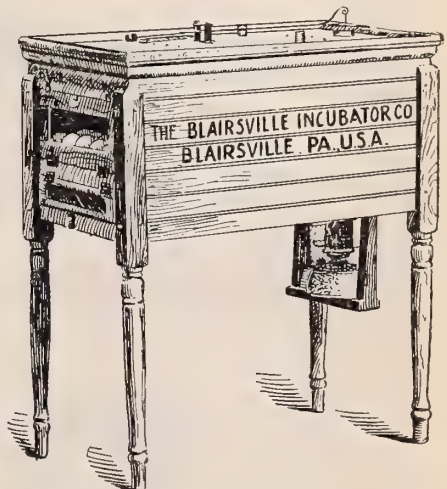
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MY PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES won at Boston 1st, and 6th cockerels, 2nd and 4th hens, 2nd and 6th pullets; and 4 specials; Philadelphia, 2nd and Cockerel. 3rd cocks; Brockton, 1st hen; Malden, 3 firsts. Stock for sale. Eggs \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15. H. J. MANLEY, Maplewood, Mass.

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Ferrets: the poultryman's friend, will kill rats, hunt rabbits, etc. Finest stock in the land, healthy and good workers, every poultryman should keep a ferret to destroy rats. Price right. THE J. F. NELSON POULTRY FARM, London, Penna.

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MY GUARANTEE. S. C. R. I. Reds \$1.00 per 13, fine stock. Rose Comb Black Minorcas, \$2.00 per 13. Great layers. Nine fertile eggs in every setting guaranteed, or first setting duplicated free. CHAS. F. ORNE, 15 Claremont Ave., Haverhill, Mass.

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MY WHITE WYANDOTTES won at Lewiston, Cock 2d, Hen 2d, Pullet 3rd, Pen 2d. Three pullets in pen scoring 93. I aim for good laying qualities as well as feathers. Eggs, \$1.00 for 15, \$4.00 per 100. C. D. WINTERS, Kent's Hill, Me.

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IDEAL TRAP NESTS are perfectly adapted to any location in the pen. They are used in more large flocks (the most exacting test), and have received higher endorsements from those who know than any other trap nest on earth. Satisfaction guaranteed Circular free. FRANK O. WELLCOME, Box D, Yarmouth, Maine.

Straws Blown "Prairie State" Way.

W. H. Maurer, Hegins, Pa., wrote July 19, 1902: "For ease of operation and large percentage of strong chicks, I regard the Prairie State without a peer."

J. F. Nagel, Portville, N. Y., wrote Aug. 4, 1902: "I am surprised with what ease the machine runs: it requires very little attention, the regulator works almost perfect and the material and workmanship is first-class, judging from my experience of thirteen years in the wood working business."

B. A. Musgrove, Gloversville, N. Y., wrote Aug. 1, 1902: "I am well pleased with my investment."

Mrs. O. K. Rhodes, Etna, N. Y., wrote Aug. 4, 1902: "I am very well pleased with the incubator I purchased of you and have had very good results with the same."

W. Kenwell, Inlet, N. Y., wrote July 1, 1902: "Incubator received from your firm has proven entirely satisfactory, as my son who is fourteen years of age has had wonderful success with it, although he has had no previous experience."

C. A. Barnes, Lockport, N. Y., wrote July 31, 1902: "The incubator which I received from you has proved highly satisfactory and I am especially pleased with the accurate work of the regulator."

W. D. Hall, Hyde Park, Mass., wrote July 15, 1902: "I am pleased to speak in the highest terms of the work done by the machine."

Clarence F. Hickey, Supt. Central Pty. Farm, Hammonton, N. J., wrote Aug. 21, 1902: "We use four different

makes of incubators and find that the Prairie State incubator gives us by far the best results."

Foster H. Van Denburg, Prospect, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1902: "There can be no better. I hatched 95 per cent. of turkey eggs placed in it. I have better luck with it than with hens and it does not require any more care."

S. W. Griggs & Son, Trapsburg, N. Y., wrote Aug. 1, 1902: "It is the surest and best way to raise chicks. We have had perfect success."

U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind., wrote Aug. 28, 1902: "I am sure there is no incubator made that will hatch as many chicks as the Prairie State."

W. E. Doerner, Cumberland, Md., wrote July 12, 1902: "I find your incubator and brooder to work satisfactorily at all times."

D. Beaumont Oat, West Chester, Pa., wrote Aug. 5, 1902: "The Prairie State incubator purchased of your firm has run the season just closed with success and has given entire satisfaction."

E. V. Hinman, Route No. 2, Vernon, N. Y., wrote July 28, 1902: "I find that they are all that you recommend them to be."

The Annual Leghorn Club Meeting.

The annual meeting of the American Leghorn Club was held at Madison Square Garden, New York, January 8, 1903, and the following officers were elected:

Presidents, W. F. Brace, Victor, N. Y., Aug. G. Arnold, Dillsburgh, Pa.

Vice-Presidents, W. H. Wiebke, Fort Wayne, Ind., W. G. Voughe, East Aurora, N. Y., W. T. Liddell, Greenwich, N. Y.

Sec. and Treas., W. W. Babcock, Campbell, N. Y.

A large attendance was present and considerable business was transacted. Fifteen new members were voted to membership. Resolutions were passed thanking George H. Burgott for the work he had done for the club, and the question was considered of changing the standard, I would like to hear from all members of our club in regard to their views of changing the standard. A committee was appointed to present the views of the American Leghorn Club to the committee that meets in Buffalo in May, 1903, and if you wish any changes kindly let me hear from you before these resolutions are drawn.

W. W. BABCOCK, Sec. and Treas.

Buff Leghorn Club Catalogue.

This club has just issued a neat, well printed and illustrated 46 page catalogue, telling all about their favorite breed, and nothing but the good and bad points about the Buff Leghorn can be found in this book. It is worth 25 cents to any person who is just beginning in the poultry business, but will be mailed free to any person addressing Geo. S. Barnes, Sec., Battle Creek, Mich. If you are looking for some good fowl to add to your yards, the studying of this catalogue may help you wonderfully.

SEVERAL BREEDS.

TWENTY WHITE FANS from Crystal Palace winners, \$3.00 a pair. White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Silver Seabright and Buff Cochins Bantams, \$2.00 to \$4.00 a pair. Satisfaction given or your money will be returned. JAMES HALLENBECK, Altamont, N. Y.

CHOICE COCKERELS, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks from prolific layers. Leading strains, \$1 to \$2 each. Eggs \$1 per setting, 2 settings \$1.50. W. D. HOFFSES, South Waldboro. P. O. Address, Lawry, Maine.

To make room will sell a few "Silver Laced Wyandotte" cockerels and pullets, "Single Spangled Hamburg" cockerels, pullets and yearling hens, also Buff Leghorn Trio. Stock sent on approval to responsible parties. M. C. KNABE, JR., Norwood, Del. Co., Pa.

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STOCK FOR SALE of high quality in S. C. Brown Leghorns, Buff Rocks and White Wyandottes. Fine, large, robust cockerels, supreme in style and beauty. Prices, \$1.50 to \$5.00; good birds for \$1.50. Pullets, \$1.00. S. L. TUTTLE, Meriden, Conn.

F. K. WISMER, Wismer, Pa. Breeder of winners in Buff and White Wyandottes, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas, White Turkeys and White China Geese. Allentown on 4 entries, 2 firsts, Trenton, 4 birds shown, 3 firsts. Stock for sale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUPPLIES. Copper Bands, 80 cts. per 100, Aluminum Bands, \$1.00 per 100; Chicken Punches, 25 cts., 35 cts., and 50 cts. each; Automatic Grit or Shell Boxes, 25 cts. each; Big Bundle Poultry Papers, 10 cts; Pint of Ink, 10 cts. Fanciers' Books, Fountains, etc. Catalogues free. RALPH L. WHEELER, (E. P.) Lowell Mass.

EXCHANGES.

Under this heading we will insert exchange notices, at the rate of one cent per word each insertion. Cash must accompany the order. No advt. accepted for less than 25 cents.

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

Will exchange a 200-egg Prairie State Incubator in first-class condition, and Four Section Brooder, for Rhode Island Red or White Wyandotte pullets or eggs. J. H. THOMPSON, North Main St., Haverhill, Mass.

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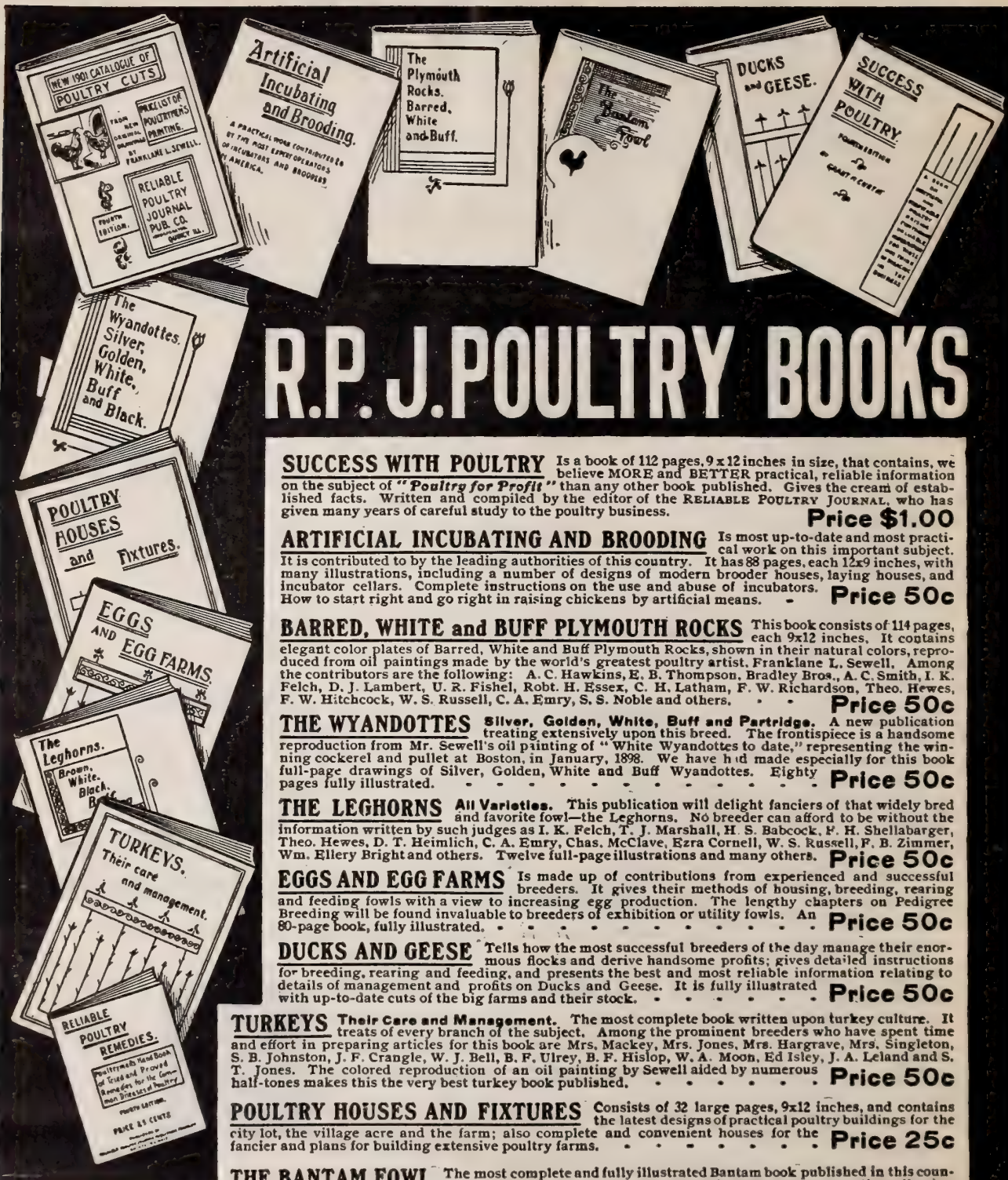
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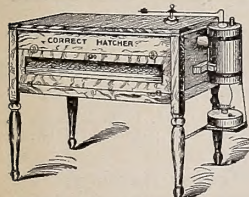
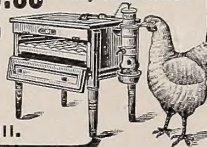
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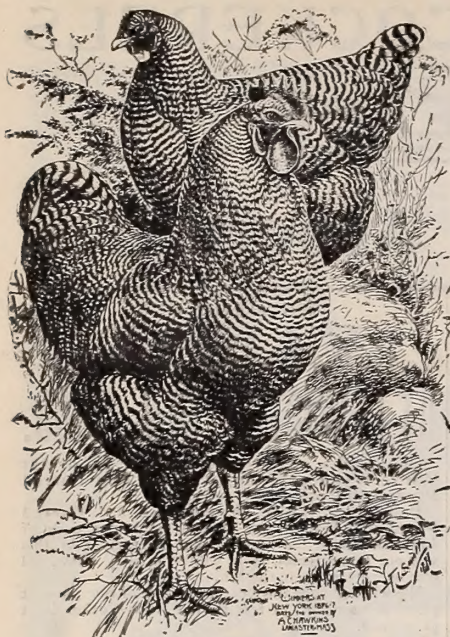
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